THE COTTON RING.

The Cotton Ring Fully Organized. .

Branch Offices in New Orleans, St. Louis and Atlanta.

A Full Corps d'Armee of Lobbyists in Washington.

The United States Asked to Borrow Sixty Odd Millions of Dollars for the Benefit of the Ring-More Government Officials To Be Created - Full

Text of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1872. On the 10th inst. the HERALD gave a full account of the formation of a Cotton Ring here in Wash. ington, and foretold the introduction of a bill in Congress "to refund certain taxes collected by the government of the United States on raw cotton during the years 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868." On the 19th inst. the Cotton King introduced its bill, precisely as was forefold in the HERALD nine days before. The full text will be found further on. This new ring is now fully prepared with all the appliances for lobbying. Eminent and influential law firms in New Orleans, St. Louis and Atlanta, Ga., are engaged in buying claims and transacting the business in the Cotton States, while a full and well-drilled corps &armee of lobbyists is stationed here at Washington to push through the necessary legisation. It is currently reported that Herschei V. Johnson, candidate for Vice President on the democratic ticket with Stephen A. Douglas, is one of the leading spirits in this new cotton combination.

of internal tax receipts that will be as good as greenbacks the day the bill in question becomes a law. Altogether the scheme has more strength than was at first believed. It is calculated that the Southern Congressional delegation will go for it nearly solid, which, with the aid that can be obtained from the North, will make it a success.

Certain it is that able and influential men are in the

BACKED UP BY MILLIONS UPON MILLIONS OF DOL-

novement, and it is just as certain that they are

No account is taken by the ringleaders of the incalculable injury their success would inflict upon the country. They do not reflect nor do they care if bills for refunding the income and all other internal revenue taxes follow as a matter of course. This

REFUNDING THE WAR TAXES is pernicious in the extreme. We ought to shut right down here and now. Secretary Boutwell, with all his blunders, is entitled to all credit for the obs.actes he has placed in the way of refunding the internal revenue tax on State officers' salaries. The occasion which called our Internal Revenue Bureau into existence has passed away. Some of tne taxes collected were terribly oppressive, and some perhaps unconstitutional; but they are all paid and the nation is yet in debt over two thousand millions, and new claims constantly coming in. Let us, therefore, stop refunding, at least we get out of debt. The following is the full text of the cotten ring's statement of their own case:-

We get out of debt. The following is the full text of the ootton ring's statement of their own case:—

A BILL to refund certain taxes collected by the government of the United States on raw cotton during the years 1885, 1895, 18

provided.

See: 2.—That a commission shall be appointed by the PresiSec. 2.—That a commission shall be appointed by the PresiSec. 2.—That a commission shall be appointed by the PresiSec. 2.—That as down the advice and consent of the Senate, to
consist of three discrete and competent persons, who shall
have power to examine, hear and determine all claims and
splitcations, under the president of this act, and when
splitcations or persons legally entitled thereto, their executors,
administrators or assigns.

SEC. 3. That said commission shall hold its sessions in the
city of Washington; shall continue in office for the term of
two years from the date of their commission; shall sit upon

Petent person to full the same.

Bro. 4. That said commission shall have power to make and publish rules of evidence and rules of proceedings for its government and the transaction of business and the adjudice partment of the government or any subsection of any department of the government or any subsection of the anne for information, for copies of books, papers and other proofs the their custody or under their control, or for any books, papers or provide the anne for information, for copies of books, papers and other proofs the their custody or under their control, or for particle paying said taxes, and the amount or amounts paid. When brighted resents of the board be had, or said books or subsectively between the said of the board be had, or said books or missioners under the rules of the board be had, or said books or missioners under the rules of the board be had, or said books or missioners under the rules of the board be had, or said books or missioners under the rules on the payintess of the fact clotted, the commission of the payintess of the fact clotted, the commission of the payintess of the fact clotted, the commission of the payintess of the fact clotted, the commission of the payintess of the fact clotted, the commission of the payintess of the p

product a the steel manufacturer. So baled cotton may be "raw" material to the New England cotton manufacturer, but it is the finished product of Southern cotton pressmen and gin house owners, all legislation, therefore, that is founded upon this "raw material" theory must be unjust in the ex-

It will be observed that the Cotton Ring's new bill provides for an increase of government officials. Commissioners, with most extraordinary power; bookkeepers, clerks, &c., with comfortable salaries, are all provided for, at government expense, as a matter of course. The enterprising Ring leaders who head this cotton tax business on not seem for one instant to reflect that the United States is not only without a single dollar of its own, but it is over two thousand million dollars in debt, so that, in fact, the government is asked to borrow more money to refund the cotton tax in order that a ring of speculators may pocket sixty odd millions of dollars.

SAVINGS BANK TROUBLES.

The Market Savings Bank. The ceremony of proving the claims of depositor is still proceeding at the Market Savings Bank, and yesterday a large number filed the necessary affidavits. Mr. Worth, the Receiver, it is claimed, is working indefatigably to realize upon the assets as much as possible, but so far no positive per centum at. It will be recollected that among the debtors is Charles G. Patterson. who borrowed \$16,000 from Conkin on twenty-two (\$1,000) shares of the Derby Coal Company of Pennsylvania. The receiver yesterday threw these securities upon the market so as to realize the amount of the loan, and a forced sale at the auction rooms of Adrian H. Muller, 111 Broadway, was aivertised to take place. It appears, however, that Mr. Patterson, claiming that the loan was secured from Conkin indvidually, denies the power of the Receiver to sell them, especially as they are not likely to bring their full market value, and threatens to prosecute Mr. Worth. When the item was reached on the catalogue of sales the anctioneer adjourned the sale until next Wednesday week, March 13, and gave public notice that as no protest had been to him made against the sale he would positively put up the securities on the day named. It is probable that some understanding will be arrived at between Mr. Patterson and the Receiver in the interim. at. It will be recollected that among the debtors

The Rowling Green Savings Bank. bank of Henry Smith's proposition to pay \$50,000 towards the deficiency in the assets of the bank has met with some opposition on the part of some of the more violent, who insist he ought to be prosecuted criminally. This offer of Mr. Smith is made on condition that he shall be released from all responsibility in the premises, and as the majority are bound by the action it is likely the money will be forthcoming. Mr. Smith stated yesterday to a Herral proporter who met him that at no time was he a debtor of the concern; that, on the contrary, it had been indebted to him at one time as high as \$100,000: that he has already paid large sums towards making up the losses of the concern, and only made this offer of \$50,000 to be relieved of the vexation and annoyance likely to follow in winding up its affairs. He still maintains, that he is not morally or legally responsible for the irregularities, but is desirous that all the depositors shall be paid. It is said that proceedings will be commenced against other officers of the bank unless they follow the example of Mr. Smith and make up the deficiency of \$238,000. cuted criminally. This offer of Mr. Smith is made

A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

Enthusiastic Meeting in the Greene Street Methodist Episcopal Church Last Evening. The first of a special series of religious meetings was held last evening in the Greene street Methodist Episcopal church. These meeting are gotten up under the auspices of the National Camp Meeting Association, and will be continued for ten days, with services every afternoon at three o'clock and in the evening at half-past seven. At three o'clock the next two Sabbaths there will be held a real old-fashioned general love feast, in which all are invited to participate. The object of these meetings, as aunounced in a small circular which has been feast.

possession of the same throughout the city, is "an earnest effort to save the unconverted and to promote the work of God among professors of religion in reference to the doctrine and experience of entire sanctulcation. They will be conducted by Revs. J. S. loskip and W. McDonald, assisted by Revs. W. T. Harlow, of Providence Conference; C. Munger, of Maine Conference; W. I. Gray, of Philadelphia Gonference; J. E. Searles, B. M. Adams and W. H. Boole, of New York East Conference; L. R. Dunn, of Newark Conference; G. Hugnes, of New Jersey Conference; A. McLean, of New York Conference; S. Coleman, of Troy Conference, and by other eminent members.

Conference; S. Coleman, of Troy Conference, and by other eminent members.

Judging from the spirit and interest manifested at the initial meeting last evening the object for which these good men are laboring will be peculiarly blessed. There was a large number of persons present, and all seemed to enter, heart and soul, into the work. After an address and exhortation by Mr. Inskip, and during the singing of the following verse of the good old Methodist hymn:—

But drops of grief can ne'er repay
The debt of love I owe;
Here, Lord, I give myself away,
The all has a can do to the meeting were
those who wished the prayers of the meeting were
invited to come forward and kneel at the altar. In
response to this invitation no less than twenty-five
gentlemen and eighteen laddes—forty-three in all—
"went forward."

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

way Hall-Address to the Graduates by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The sixty-fifth annual commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons took place last evening at Steinway Hall. The proceedings were opened by prayer, Rev. Mancius S. Hutton, D. D.,

opened by prayer, Rev. Mancius S. Hutton, D. D., officialing.

Edward Delafield, M. D., conferred the degree of Bachelor of Medicine on the following gentlemen:—Samuel Swift. Ph. B., Valeddetorian; Daniel S. Adams, New Hampshire; Samuel S. Bangs. New York; George W. Bartow, New Jersey; Guy C. Bayley, New York; James W. Belvin, Virginis; Edward S. Blanchard, Nova Scotis; Peter A. E. Boetzke, New York; New York; Sure York; Mr. T. Bull, A. B., New York; New York; Wm. T. Bull, A. B., New York; New York; Wm. T. Bull, A. B., New York; Norman Call, Maine; Henry Cammers, A. B., Cuta; Pantaleon Candidus, New York; Thomas A. Carson, New York; Henry S. Carter, A. B., Ohio; Harvey H. Chase, In. Chan; C. Carter, A. B., Chio; Harvey H. Chase, In. Chan; New York; Pratie C. Charie L. Dey, New Jersey; Gaerrei R. Dial, General C. Charles L. Dey, New Jersey; Gaerrei R. Dial, General C. Charles L. Dey, New Jersey; Gaerrei R. Dial, General C. Charles L. Dey, New Jersey; Gaerrei R. Dial, General C. Charles L. Dey, New Jersey; Gaerrei R. Dial, General C. Charles L. Dey, New Jersey; Gaerrei R. Dial, General C. Charles L. Dey, New Jersey; Gaerrei R. Dial, General C. Charles L. Dey, New Jersey; Gaerrei R. Dial, General C. Charles L. Dey, New Jersey; Gaerrei R. Dial, General C. Charles L. Dey, New Jersey; Gaerrei R. Dial, General C. Charles L. Dey, New Jersey; Gaerrei R. Dial, General C. Charles D. Ch Edward Delafield, M. D., conferred the degree of

SCRANTON COAL SALE. .

Draper & Co. yesterday sold at auction 100,000 tons of Scranton coal. In some brands it will be seen there was considerable competition and prices ranged lower than at previous auctions, while a few kinds commanded an advance. The following are the comparative rates at the last and present sales:—

OBITUARY.

Very Rev. Henry B. Coskery, V. G. of Bal-

timere.
The Herald yesterday announced the death of the Very Rev. Henry Benedict Coskery. Vicar General of the archdiocese of Baltimore. He died about six o'clock last Tuesday evening, at his archiepiscopal residence in that city, of typnoid pneumonia. Father Coskery was born on the 19th of July, 1808, in Middlebury, Carroll county, Md., and was consequently sixty-three years of age. He received his early education in Middlebury, and from his earliest youth was remarkable for his devoted plety. He was almost a mere child when he formed the determination of entering the priestbood. In 1828 he commenced his studies at St. Mary's Theological Seminary, in Baltimore, where he remained nearly seven years a zealous student, He was ordained priest in 1834 at the age of He was ordaned priest in 1834 at the age of twenty-six, and immediately afterward was ordered to the parish of Beliair, Harford county, where he remained nearly four years. In the fait of 1835 Father Coskery, who had made an enviable reputation for himself as one of the most promising young priests in the arch-diocese, was sent by Archbishop Eccleston to the parish of Etheout's afflix, and there established St. Paul's, church. Father Coskery labored eleven years in the parish of St. Paul's, and so successfully that Archbishop Eccleston recognized his worth to parish of Elicott's allis, and there established St. Paul's church. Father Coskery labored eleven years in the parish of St. Paul's, and so successfully that Archbishop Eccleston recognized his worth to the Church by enlarging his field and transferring him in 1849 to the Cathedral in Baldimore, where two years afterward he was made Vicar General of the archiepiscopal see. Upon the death of Archbishop Eccleston Father Coskery was made Administrator of the archdocese until the appointment of Archbishop Kenrick, He was appointed Bishop of Portland, Me., in 1857, by His Holiness Pope Plus Ix., but gracefully declined the otler, preferring to remain in Maryland, where he felt assured his services to God and his Church would be of much greater benefit. Upon the death of Archbishop Kenrick Father Coskery was again appointed Administrator and was also named for the same office as the late Archbishop Spalding just previous to that prelate's death. Father Coskery was a ripe scholar, an able logician and a theologian of undoubted reputation. He was very unosteniations in his manner and was universally popular. As Vicar General he was one of the most zealous and efficient that ever filled that office in Maryland.

The deceased priest was laid in state at four o'clock yesterday alternoon in the same room in which the late Archbishop was laid only a few weeks since. The lineral will take place from the Cathedral cemetery. A grand requiem mass will be said at the Bathedral at eight o'clock to-morrow, Friday, morning, after which the funeral sermon will be preached by the Rev. Father Dougherty. Bishop Whelau, as senior bishop of the archadocese, has the appointment of an Administrator of the Sec, but it is understood that he waived the right, and a few days ago telegraphed for instructions from Rome, Yesterday a telegram was received from the Pope appointing Rev. Father Dougherty, the Chancelior of the archadocese, as Administrator pending the translation of an archabishop.

Cantain Robert M. Dysart. Captain Ropert M. Dysart, of Lebanon, Pa., while on a visit to this city, was taken sick, and died on the 25th of February, from illness resulting from a wound received during the war for the Union. Captain Dysart was born in Lancaster, Pa., January 18, 1837. He entered the Union Army October 8, 1861, as a first heutenant in the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel Hambright; was promoted for galantry in action to a captainey, and again to the staff of General Starkweather. Army of the Cumperland, with whom he remained until the close of the war. Captain Dysart was wounded twice. His remains were taken charge of by Abraham Lincoln Post No. 13, Grand Army of the Republic, of this city, tharles F. Spaulding, Commander, and buried in the soldiers' plot at Cypress Hills, the burial services of the Order being conducted by Joseph Forbes, Assistant Quartermaster General, Department of New York. Captain Dysart was born in Lancaster, Pa., January

TARMANY HALE.

Reorganization of the Wigwam-The General Committee and the Regularity of Its Elec-

tion-The Chiefs in Council.
The committee of twenty-two members of the l'ammany Society appointed by the sachems to devise some plan to reorganize if necessary the democratic party of the city, and to take into consideration the regularity of the present General Committee, assembled last evening at headquarters. About half-past seven o'clock a number of prominent local postticians congregated preliminary skirmishing, during which the representatives of the Tammany Society quietly entered an adjoining room to abide events, Mr. Harry Genet called the attention of the delegates from the different wards to the objects of the meeting. He said (tait the committee or the Tammany Society was present to consult with them as to the best possible means of reorganizing the party, and a report would be made to the society. The representatives of the General Committee were:—Edward Burke, William Furiong, D. Finn, Thomas Coman, Terence Duffy, Judge Dowling, Judge Snandley, Michael Norton, William Bergen, Judge Scott, Henry Woltman, Henry W. Genet, William Healy, James Gibbons, John Tully, Richard Flanagan, John Reilly, Augustus Schell, William Hitchman, M. Roach, Lawrence D. Kiernan and John Masterson. Mr. Genet soggested the propriety of sending in a sub-committee to confer with the society, and after some discussion Messra, Hitchman, L. D. Kiernan, Dodge and Tully were repreliminary skirmishing, during which the repre-

priety of sending in a sub-committee to confer with the society, and after some discussion Messrs, Hitchman, L. D. Kiernan, Dodge and Tully were requested to represent the General Committee.

In reply to the chairman and other members of the society committee Mr. Hitchman explained that the General Committee organized last January had been regularly constituted, as the call had been made in conformity with the usual custom. The certificates of inspectors, he said, had not been regarded altogether as conclusive evidence of election, as the forms had been changed. The sub-committee having presented the case, the society committee reported progress, and announced that the regularity of each ward delegation would be investigated. The delegates from the several wards then proceeded one by one to prove their claims before the society committee, the members of which will make a general report to the Tammany Society on Monday evening next.

LEAP YEAR.

Once more the ladies, God bless them! will have the privilege of their sex granted them by the arrival of Leap Year. This blessed day, the 29th of may propose to young men with perfect impunity and without any outrage to their modesty. It is only once in four years that February can claim twenty-nine days, and this is by an arcan claim twenty-nine days, and this is by an arrangement of the solar system. Old Numas Pompelius, who in his day perfected the Roman Calendar, used the month of February very badly, as he left three out of every four times with out twenty-nine days. That is to say, he arranged that it should have only twenty-nine days, excepting in leap years, when, by the intercutation of a day between the 23d and 24th, it was to have thirty days. This did well enough until the time of Augustus Imperator, who thought-festive old Roman that he was—that the month of August, named after him, should have a thirty-first day added to it in honor of himself, and accordingly he stole a day from poor February, in order to add the dignity of his own month. Now, February could least spare this own month. Now February could least spare this day, as the new arrangement left it but twenty-eight days; set, after all, this month is gifted above all others, for the ladics—at least in the leap year—like it best. The old German fashion at balls and parties was to have what is called the "Damen Valse," or Ladies' Wallz danced, the fair sex choosing their male partners without remark. At any party, ball, dinner or other gathering that may occur this day or evening, any lady can choose her partner for the time being, and the choice will be deemed a perfectly proper one. And when the bright moon shines over hill, valley and stream, and when the stars look out of the clear sky with their holy influences, and George and Emily press each other in a fond embrace, sweet vows beling whispered and eyes looking love into each other, then if Emily should say to George, in accents low and mild, and the other of the clear sky with their holy influences, and George and Emily press each other, then if Emily should say to George, in accents low and mild, and the other of the clear sky with their holy influences, and George and Emily press each other, then if Emily should say to George, in accents low and mild, and the folic and the choice will be deemed a perfe rangement of the solar system. Old Numas Pompe-

RELIGION VS. NEWSPAPERS.

Bishop Foley's Views of the National Press-Moral Poison Spread Brondenst Daily by Half a Million New York Papers-The Catholic Church Without a Friend in

Journalism.
Eishop Foley last evening delivered a lecture ciore the Union Catholic Library Association. In his lecture he said there was scarcely a book or paper published in this country which did not sneer at preaching. Against the true religion this could do but little thjury. But there was a more dangerous foe. Both the dair, and weekly newspapers were spreading poison. Ne paper was exempt from this charge. The Catholic religion had not a single friend among the daily lewspapers. They were continually making the most gross misstatements with regard to the doctine of infallibility, which has been occupying for some months the attention of the entire world. These statements were more or less credited by the readers, though their falsity could be readily seen. The New York daily papers, with an aggregate circulation of about half a million, were spreading the poison, and each copy of these papers was read by two or three persons. Besides this the sectarian press was occupied in the same enterprise. This immense power was daily used against the Catholic religion. paper published in this country which did not sneer

An interesting collection of paintings in which our native school of art is strongly represente rooms, in Liberty street. Among the pictures which please us best we place E. Moran's "New York say from the Battery." The picturesque aspect of our great commercial harbor has been admirably caught by this artist, who seems resolved to exhaust all possible views. It had often been to us a matter of astonishment that our local artists should wander in search of the beautiful and interesting and neglect the charming scenes of our rivers and harbors. Mr. Moran promises to do for New York what Ziem has done for Ventee, and though our port lacks the historic interest which belongs to old civilization it intrishes material for pictorial effect such as lew maritime cities can boast. The grouping of the river boats, with Castle william looming in the distance and the vast luminous gray clouds, in the distance, make a charming picture, in which the poetry of the scene has been fully realized. Sontag has one of his idealistic land-scapes, which has been suggested by "At Island in the Androscogrin." It is full of many-hued richness; in composition good, and in color brilliant. W. Hart's "Autumn" is a pleasing little landscape, in which we see the brilliant autumnal foliage contrasting with cool skies. Brevoort's "Evening on the Coast of Maine" is full of nice, quiet sentiment, and gives as a pleasing effect of light on some rocks in the foreground. York Bay from the Battery." The picturesque

FISK'S CARRIAGES AND HORSES AUCTION.

Sale at the Twenty-fourth Street Stables-What Charlots Cost the Eric King-The Auction Price Outside the Ring-'the Late Colone's Charger-Josie's Jennet-'the Prince's Pet Pal'rey. At noon yesterday Messrs. Miner, of Chambers

street, sold at public auction the horses, carriages, harness and equine paraphernalia of the late James executrix, and took place in the spacious stables 344 West Twenty-fourth street. A large concourse of people were assembled-bidders, buyers and idie ersons who came from mere curiosity to witness the disposal of the chariots and horses that only a few months ago excited their admiration and envy, as they coursed through the streets of this busy metropolis or bespattered them with the sandy soil of Long Branch. The competition for the pos of many of the articles was pretty brisk; but the or many of the articles was piecty brisk; but the prices realized fell very far short of the original cost, the buyers being men who have to earn the money they spend, and consequently cannot afford to scatter quite so invishly as did the late Prince of Erie. The first lots offered for saie consisted of norse blankets, rubber covers, &c., which brought air prices, though six bullion-trimmed street covers that cost \$109 each realized only \$7.75 as pieces; a large plack bear robe brought \$35 and gained the celebrated \$1,750 Fortiand built sleigh for \$300, while the magnificently gold mounted, ivory handled whip that the late Colonel used to wield with such professional dexterity prought only \$30. The other articles disposed of realized the following amounts:—One set sliver plated narness, \$100; set of new four-in-hand white reins, \$45; six strings of sleigh bells, \$48; set of six-in-hand reins, \$21; six sandle turret bells, \$70; three swing poles, \$27; two collars, \$12; five extra lead bars, \$70, and four colored sporting pictures, \$20. A large number of smaller articles—such as bits, pole chains, carriage covers, photographs of the steamer Plymouth Rock, stable fixtures and the other concomitants of a well organized holes de cheval—were then knocked down to purchasers who, judging from appearances, seemed well pleased with their bargains. The total amount realized by the sale was about \$12,000.

HORSE NOTES.

The trotting stallion Major Edsall, well known in Orange county, was sold recently by his owner, David Knapp, to J. H. Clark, of Scio, N. Y., for

The San Francisco Chronicle is responsible for the fellowing:-"It has commonly been supposed that hybrids were incapable of reproduction, but of late years there have been several well authenticated exceptions to the rule. R. B. Woodward, of this city, some two weeks since purchased the four-year old colt of an Oregon mule, and has the same in training for Ryland's circus. It is a genuine curitraining for Ryland's circus. It is a genuine curiosity. It is a sorrel animal, standing fourteen hands high, weighs 800 bounds, has the ears of a horse and a tail nearly resembling that of a mule, while in the contour of its head it is more like a zebra than either a horse or a mule. There is no mane at all, and the entire body is covered with a fine, sikey, close-curling wool. It is a veritable woolly horse, and no humbug. It was born of a female mule, on the farm of Mr. Dougherty, of Curry county, oregon. The animal was trotted out for the inspection of a Chronicie reporter yesterday by Mr. H. Andrus, at Woodward's Gardens, who says there is no doubt at all of the creature's parentage being as stated above.'

PIGEON SHOOTING.

A pigeon match for \$200 came off at Virginia. Nevada, on Monday, February 19, between Bradford and Cocking, thirty birds each. The weather was very unfavorable, blowing hard and raining. Bradford won the match, killing twenty-seven to his opponents' twenty-six.

Richard Wood, of Philadelphia, challenges Ira A. Paine to shoot him a match for \$250 a side, fifty birds each, twenty-one yards rise, 1% oz. shot, eighty yards boundary, find and trap for each other; the Rhode Island rules to govern.

A suit has been commenced in the Maine Court against the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, by Ira A. Paine, for interiering with and preventing the pigeon shooting handleap at Freetwood Park on January 5. Paine claims that the officers of the society broke up the match, and by preventing 1,000 persons from entering the grounds caused min to lose \$1,000.

Ward and Bogardus are issuing challenges to each other; but it is doubtful whether these two individuals mean business. Their late match in Cauada will suffice for the present. Richard Wood, of Philadelphia, challenges Ira A.

AQUATICS.

The Bigim Brothers have been matched against Coulter and Cavite for a pair oared race of five miles on the Schuylkill River, at Philadelphia, for

miles on the Schuyikili River, at Philadelphia, for \$500 a side. The race will come off on the 20th of May.

Arrangements are being made for a national regatia on the Schuyikili River, at Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Schuyikili navy, in the early part of June, about the time of the assembling of the Republican Convention in that city. The prominent races will be those between shells of the different classes, gigs and other boats.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY. The Directors of the German Hospital and Dis-

pensary have just issued their annual report, from which it appears that during the past year 718 pawhich it appears that during the past year 718 pa-tients were treated at the hospital—605 males and 113 females. The receipts during the past year amounted to \$26,516 93. The expenses were \$26,183 65, leaving a balance of \$333 34. The hos-pital is located on Seventy-seventh street and Fourth avenue, and the expenses, since its establishment in 1861, have amounted to \$373,326 38. At the Ger-man Dispensary, which is located at No. 8 Third street, 16,121 patients were treated during the year, of whom 5,793 were natives of this country, and 10,328 of foreign birth.

DESTRUCTION OF A BROOKLYN CARRIAGE

The carriage factory of Hand & Fullerson, 699 Third avenue, took fire between twelve and one o'clock yesterday and was destroyed before the fames could be subdued. The building was a four story structure, and the loss is estimated at \$10,000; insired for \$6,000 in the imperial of London. The loss on the stock is \$5,000; insured for \$1,500 in the Montauk. The broke out in the wheelwright shop, but from what cause has not been learned.

FIRE IN CRAIGVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY. On Monday night the cotton factory of Mr. Joseph Graves, Craigville, Orange county, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Graves loses about \$20,000,

UTAH AFFAIRS.

The Saints Want To Be Admitted Into the Union.

To Cover Up the Murders of the Past Brigham Will Make Any Concession.

His Emissaries at Washington and Elsewhere.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feo. 16, 1872. The announcement that there is a probability that the Union Pacific Road will be open to morrow naturally suggests that the HERALD be furnished with

THE GENERAL AFFAIRS OF WIAH,

From the first occupancy of this country, even before it became a Territory of the United States, Brigham Young has been fighting for independent sovereignity. His experience has been hitherto such as would have been very discouraging for any and instead of being cast down and discomforted by defeat, his reverses have only tended to make him the more persevering and determined. When he went to what is now Utah the country west of the Rocky Mountains was Mexican territory, and, knowing the continual confusion that reigned among the descendants of the Montezumas, he anticipated that he could readily establish, with out any particular difficulty, the monarchical governin Illinois. The unexpected outbreak of war with Mexico and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 spoiled that calculation, and Brigham found himself again under the government of the United

Before there were 10,000 inhabitants in all the country he called a convention of his leading elders. and on the 5th of March, 1849, "ordained and established a free and independent government," by the name of the State of Deseret.

THE BEGINNING OF BRIGHAM'S HATE. On the 2d of July following the Legislature of Descret met and professed the most abject devotion to the government of the Union; paraded their great loyalty, their patriotism and their material progress, and asserted their ability to sustain all the expenses of a State government and asked for admission as a sovereign State. Very properly the prayer was denied, and over the country was extended a Territorial government under the Congressional designation of Utah. This refusal to allow Descret into the Union was the commence-ment of Brigham's political hate to the government, and soon after his death Brigham announce from the platform to his believing people that "Old Zack Taylor was weltering in Hell." These were his words, and they are before me now as I write, published in his own official organ.

By the terrible blunder of President Fillmore Brigham Young was appointed Governor of the Territory, and the majority of the federal offices were given to his Mormon brethren. To Brigham this was a sign of weakness, and he flattered himself that the government feared himself that could possibly have been anticipated. He grew in self-importance and flourished like a green bay tree by the rivers of waters. He was not only Govern the could possibly have been anticipated. He grew in self-importance and flourished like a green bay tree by the rivers of waters. He was not only Govern the could possibly have been anticipated. He grew in self-importance and flourished like a green bay tree by the rivers of waters. He was not only Govern the could possibly have been anticipated. He grew in self-importance and flourished like a green bay tree by the rivers of waters. He was not only Govern the could have been the flower of the latter than the could have been the flower of the could have been the flower of the could have been the flower of the American army," as he familiated the of Usah, and kept the national existence, so that the people of God, the Mormons, as hould build up a kingdom upon its runs.

So flerce was the subject of the Little of the could have been with the could have been the flower of the American army," as he familiated the of Usah, and kept the national representatives and "the flower of the American army," as he familiated the subject of the American army," as he familiated the subject of the could have been being the could have been been the flower of the American army," as he familiated to a realizing sense of his rebellion, political with the flower of the American army," as he familiated to a realizing sense of his rebellion, political with the flower of the American army, "as he familiated to a realizing sense of his rebellion, political with the flower of the American army," as he familiated the sound the subject of the American army, " Brigham Young was appointed Governor of the Ter-

cal wire-pulling was commenced, and President Buchanan yielded at the moment when he should have persevered and offered Brigham and all his folks a full pardon if they would lay down their arms.

Instead of humbling him before his people he grew stronger and stronger, and claimed that "the Lord had put a hook in the jaw of the government and it could only go so far and no further against the Saints." With this fanatheal teaching the people have fattened, and are, at any momest, ready to take up arms for an independent sovereignty under Brigham Young.

THEIR LOYALTY.

When the Southern rebellion broke out brigham was jubiant, tor he thought that he then saw the utter overturow of the government and the fulliment of his predictions, and ne spared no occasion in his newspaper and from the platform of the Tabernacie to cram the people with the most resellous sentiments that he could utter. When he spoke of the war he would tell the people, Sunday after Sanday, that the Saints had been wronger in Missouri, and that Southern Congressmen and senators had always been opposed to Utah, and that in consequence he should be prejudiced against them; but he sunk all those feelings for the pleasure he had in seeing the work of the Lord fullied in the overthrow of the nation, because they had killed the Prophet Joseph Smith.

During all that rebellion Utah not only did not furnish a man, but Brigham dared the government to draft a man from the Territory. He did, indeed, do better than even that; he forced the government to cavalry, another of infantry, and a battery of artillery that had been recruiting in California for the Potomac. It then cost the government several millions to keep Brigham Young quiet, and lost to the nation the use of the California volunteers, very muon to the disgust of the latter.

Refore the United States troops went to Utah a good many murders had been committed. Persons who had been abjectionable nad been "put out of the Potomac." The Erritory was not only in rebellion at this time, but the leaders

dealings, is freely parted with, and big sums are offered for the removal of McKean, the Chief Justice.

Brigham illustrates in his extreme apprenension the most abject fear and distrust of the forthcoming meeting of the District Court. It worries him, and he is sick and thred of life, and looks as if his oays were numbered; but with the sanguineness of a nature that never knew what it was to yield he hopes to see "something turn up" that will help him yet. If Thomas C. Bates, now at Washington, can effect the removal of Judge McKean Brigham will revive and live ten years longer. He hates McKean worse than any man who was ever in the country.

There has been a fusion effected within a few days of all the liberal element in the Territory under the designation of the national party. It is composed of everybody opposed to the rule of the priesthood, and they have taken encouragement from the success of New York to demand reform in everything. A great many of the most intelligent of the Mormons

have joined the national party, and it is now Greek that meets Greek in this tug of war.

A meeting was held here two nights ago and the course of Judge McKean was fully endorsed, as, indeed, was that of all the federal officers except Mr. Bates. The petition asks that McKean may be fully sustained, Bates removed and Utah kept out of the Union. The Mormon press and people are as loud for the very opposite ends.

It is claimed by the national party that President Grant is the man to deal with Brigham, and that the latter actually fears the buildog tenacity of the former. The prophet has never seen a President of the United States that he cared a fig for till now, the has cursed congress and the governments of the past with the greatest liberality and profusion of sentiment, but he is sober now. He sees that some one has got to back down, and he is not so certain that the occupant of the White House is the man.

THREATKNING DISCORD.

Orson Pratt, the great controversialist, who debated with Dr. Newman upon polygamous faith for any political favor. Pratt is a conscientious believer in the mission and revelations of Joseph Smatt and he has never been very steady upon Brigham. He looks upon the latter as an ambitious aspirant for power and unscrupulous as to the means. Pratt has never taken any part in the persecution of apostates, and is not in any way implicated in the marder business; so he does not see the urgency of a State government. Brigham is differently situated and readily comprehends that nothing is right while its life is n jeopardy. Pratt is bold and outspoken and unters the following as his sentiments:—

If Utah be admitted as a State she will, most undoubtedly, see that the rights of te domestic institution are not

and teadily comprehens that nothing is right while his life is n jeopardy. Pratt is bold and outspoken and utters the following as his sentiments:—

If Utah be admitted as a State she wil, most undoubtedly, see that the rights of te domestic institution are not trampled upon by religious bigoty; that no illineral laws are eascted to prevent emigration from polygamic nations.

THE FARCE OF ELECTIONS.

At the election on Monday there was one Gentile elected to the City Council, Mr. Alexander Majors, a good-natured gentleman, whom the Mormons are very lond of. He is quiet and never disturns the peace of the latthful. But, while that concession was being made in hopes of pleasing some of the Gentlies, the old spirit was manifest in the election of Robert J. Burton, the head executive officer of the Danite Band, who has concealed himself for eighteen months to avoid apprehension for murder. It is in these things that Brigham shows that, while he is willing to sue for peace to save his neck, he will at the same time show his contempt for public opinion.

The baliot-stuffing and repeating of Tammany in its best days never came up to our last election. With a population of less than seventeen thousand persons there were nearly five thousand votes cast for the Church ticket.

A Committee of Safety has sprung into being among us, with the determination to urge upon the people to pay no more taxes till the City Treasurer renders an account of runds. The bulletins are heated "The Tammany Utah Frauds," The Brist exposure has already been made, exmitting Jeter Chinton, the chief of the Addermen, to be a very corrupt, theving old Saint. Jeter has got quite an abundance of wives, preaches in the Tabernaoie, and compounds with thieves, soiled doves and gambiers for permission to carry on their work in the chief city of Zion. Instead of all this being publicly exposed Brigham retains him as an Aiderman and pats him on the shoulder as a good and faithful brother. Clinton knows more of the Sait Lake murders than any other man, and

CHIEF JUSTICE M'KEAN, OF UTAH.

Chief Justice James B. McKean, of Utah, arrived in the city a day or two ago, on his way to Washington. His Honor was very reticent on Utah matington. His Honor was very reticent on Utah matters, and asked to be excused an interview on the affairs of that Territory. The Judge speaks highly of the Rocky Mountain country, and believes in the great future of Utah commerciality and socially. He bears in his appearance the traces of the continuous labor which the complicated difficulties of the Mormons have thrust upon his Gourt during the last twelve months. His visit to Washington will doubtless have important results, one way or the other, for the high Priest of the Mormon faith and those faithful brethren now indicted for murder. His Honor expressed but one sentence—"We hope only for the triumph of right."

a general thing there were freight cars standing on the track in Hudson street; it is sometimes difficult for persons crossing Hudson street from the east side to see the train approaching from below; there is usually only one brakeman on the up freight cars; the train was going very slow at the time; one brakeman is enough to stop a train of twelve cars; some of the brakes are better than others; one bell is the signal for applying brakes; the brake on the last car was not good; there were several other bad brakes on that train; the train can be stopped quicker with two or three brakemen if the brakes were all good; cars were standing on the track east of the one on which the dummy was going; the track at the point of the accident was wet and greasy, at least the engineer so stated. Peter Eagle, a bootblack, testified that he saw the accident, and noticed stationary cars on both sides of Hudson street, and the dummy engine was passing up in the centre track; it was impossible for deceased to see the dummy approaching without first looking around one of the stationary cars.

The case was then given to the jury, who, after a short deliberation, rendered the following very case of the deceased the following very case, and the deceased, came to het death by injuries received on the 19th day of February, 1872, by being run over by dummy No. 6 of the Hudson kiver Railroad, at the corner of Hudson and Desbysses streets, and we censure the Hudson River tailroad Company for allowing their cars to remain on the track, obstructing the view of persons crossing. We therefore hold that the company is directly responsible for the cause of ner death, and hereby xonerate the engineer from all blame in the matter.

It is understood that the relatives of Mrs. Browne intend bringings suit for damages against the Hud-son itiver Railrost Company.

THE FRENCH ARMS CONTRACT.

Mesers. Remington's Exposition in Reply. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TERALD:-Several articles during the last few days have

been published in certain papers of a nature highly calumnious of our reputation. The occasion of their publication is the present political debate upon the French arms business. We never indulge in newspaper controversy, and it is with great relucnewspaper controversy, and it is with great reluctance that we feel compelied to ask the insertion of this communication. Yet a decent regard for public opinion inpels us to say that these articles, consisting, as thy ao, of documents which were in the first instance ent to France, for use there in the first instance ent to France, for use there in the interests of M. Pace, the late French Consul General, are not, as a person unacquainted with the facts might appose, by any means new. We have met then before in the courts of France, on the trial of M. Pace, and before the French Parliamentary Commission on Contracts, and we have completely refuted hem in every respect. Indeed, a comparison of the allegations with our involces in the possession of the French government effectually disposes of them for the most part, and stamps the rest as utterly unworthy of belief. After having failed in their object there they are reproduced in La France, the egan of M. Place, and recopied here for the purpose of effect in the present political strife. We pronounce them untrue in every particular, and in their whoe scope and meaning, and we await with entire Confidence the publication of the report of the France Commission to completely exonerate our hous from these unjust imputations. Yours, respecting.

NEW YORE, Feb. 23, 1872.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

SINGULAR - SUICING

The 1:55 train for New York had sarcely left the Paterson depot yesterday afternoon, then a young man, sitting near the centre of the second car, suddenly pulled a three-barrelled revolve from his pocket and blew out his brains. He instantity fell over upon the sear dead. The train was basked up to the Paterson depot and the body removed and a Coroner was sent for. Nothing had been produced up to a late hour to prive the young man's identity. He was about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, smooth face, and had a Jewish cast of countenance. In his pockets, among other things, was a licee of paper upon which was written the name Pan Ballitt. There was a wedding card of Fr. Davic Weldner and Louise Huelschoff, also an order of dancing of the Gemischter Chor. Beyond this thea was nothing to tell who the young man was, art none of the many who have viewed his features hae yet been able to identify him. Having neither a cent of money nor a railroad ticket in his pocket it issupposed he was driven to the act by sheer destitution. denly pulled a turee-barrelled revolve from his